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10.30 " " " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " " " " 30 " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 30 " "
1.30 " " " " " 10 " "
1.45 " " " " " 15 " "
2.30 " " " " " 15 " "
3.30 " " " " " 15 " "
4.30 " " " " " 15 " "
5.00 " " " " " 10 " "
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11.30 " " " " " 15 " "
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2.00 " " " " " 15 " "
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TIME-TABLE.

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DOWN TRAINS.											
Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tai Shu Tze)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.15	dep. 1.45	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.15	dep. 1.15
SHANGHAI	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.00	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.00	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.30	dep. 2.30
Sham Chun	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.15	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.45	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.15	dep. 4.15
Sham Shui	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.30	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.30	dep. 11.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 5.00
Fanning	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.15	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.45	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.15	dep. 5.15
Tai Po Market	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.00	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.00	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 5.30
Tai Po	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 5.45	dep. 6.15	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 5.45
Shatin	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.30	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.30	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.00	dep. 6.00
Tam Shan	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.15	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.45	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.15	dep. 6.15
Hung Hom	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.00	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.30	dep. 6.30
KOWLOON	arr. 1.10	arr. 1.45	arr. 7.00	arr. 7.30	arr. 1.10	arr. 1.45	arr. 7.00	arr. 7.30	arr. 1.10	arr. 1.45	arr. 7.00

UP TRAINS.
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[783]

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[233]

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[2465]

GENERAL MILITARY
SERVICE TRIBUNAL.
CONSIDERATION OF TEMPORARY
EXEMPTIONS.

A meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal was held in the Council Chamber yesterday when further applications for extensions of temporary exemptions were considered. The Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., presided and there was a full attendance of members. The results, stated briefly, were as follows:-

L. J. Blackburn—total exemption.
F. W. S. Evans—three months' extension.
D. Ritchie—To be enrolled.
A. E. Scott—three months' extension.
E. W. White—total exemption.
N. L. Railton—three months' extension.
MR. L. J. BLACKBURN.

The first case considered was that of Mr. L. J. Blackburn, of the Hongkong & China Gas Company. Mr. H. W. Looker represented the Company. Mr. G. H. Curry, the local secretary of the Company, was also present.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Blackburn)—The Tribunal granted you temporary exemption until October 12th. You did not ask for exemption yourself. Your firm desired your total exemption but you yourself suggested that the Company could carry on without you and, as a matter of fact, you pointed out that the Company had carried on with only one engineer when the other was on leave. Since that time the Company's solicitors have written applying for your total exemption, stating that the Company cannot get another gas engineer to replace you and pointing out that you have had five years' training with the Company. The letter also mentions the large amount of gas consumed monthly in Kowloon and Hongkong and suggests that the Company cannot take the responsibility of maintaining the supply if you are taken away as only one man would be left to look after both the Hongkong and Kowloon stations. Moreover, it is stated that Mr. McCubbin must go away next summer or, otherwise, he may have a breakdown.

Mr. Looker—The shortage of all engineers is pronounced and to find an experienced gas engineer to replace Mr. Blackburn is quite impossible. Three names were put forward by Mr. Jenkins. One was given an appointment and never turned up. Another was admitted to be unsuitable and the third has accepted a position with the China Light & Power Co. I think the Tribunal appreciates that for purposes of safety there must be an engineer in Kowloon and one in Hongkong. Although during the summer when the demand for gas is lighter the Company have in the past allowed one man to go away, leaving one man to attend to both depots, they have always been able, if necessary, to fall back on some other engineer. There was, of course, a greater supply in peace time. It was stated to the Tribunal on the last occasion that Mr. McCubbin was overdue for leave and the Chairman remarked that we were all overdue for leave. That is perfectly true, but there is a difference between being overdue for a holiday and overdue for leave for health's sake. Mr. McCubbin was told over a year ago he ought to leave the Colony at once. He has carried on, sometimes being laid up for a day or so or perhaps longer and then being able to get about again, but it is desirable for his health's sake, and in the interests of prudence that, he should go away in the summer. If Mr. McCubbin was left as the only gas engineer, and happened to be laid up, the Company would be in a helpless position. It is possible that both the Hongkong and Kowloon gas supplies would be endangered. Some of the machinery at Kowloon is old and wants watching and if a breakdown occurred there the Company might have no alternative but to shut the works down.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you draw any distinction between peace time and war time in connection with getting a substitute?

Mr. Looker—"I do." In peace time the Company could get a man if necessary from Shanghai or Manila or other places.

The CHAIRMAN—In peace time, when only one engineer was in charge, it would be easy to get a substitute if one was required. It is impossible now!

Mr. Looker—The Company took the risk of running with one engineer because it was always possible to obtain the services of another man in an emergency. In war time it is impossible. We ask for the exemption of Mr. Blackburn to make the Kowloon gas service certain of being carried on. Moreover, it might be pointed out that the Company have never carried on with one engineer except when the man, who was left in sole charge, was just fresh from home. Mr. McCubbin has

not been home since 1912 and is, of course, not so physically fit to stand the strain of looking after two depots as he would be if he had just come from home.

Major MORAN—At the previous meeting of the Tribunal Mr. Curry was asked whether it was the Company's wish that, of the two men before the Tribunal, Mr. Blackburn should go, and he replied that it was. The question was put twice. I still claim the non-exemption of Mr. Blackburn and if Mr. Blackburn is exempted then I claim that Mr. Borthwick should go in his place.

Mr. Looker—The position, as I understand it, regarding this choice was that the Tribunal said one man must go and that the Company could choose which one. The Company did not acquiesce in the decision that one man could be spared in any sense. They were obliged to make a choice and they said they would rather keep Mr. Borthwick because he attends to the outside connections. It was necessary that they should keep him.

The CHAIRMAN—Furthermore Mr. Blackburn expressed a desire that he should be the man to go.

Mr. Looker—It was not a case of the Company saying they did not mind letting one man go. If Mr. Borthwick was taken in place of Mr. Blackburn there would be no one to attend to the connection between the Company and the consumer.

Mr. LANG—Is not Mr. Hunter in charge of that department?

Mr. Curry—We have two men. Mr. Hunter is the head.

Mr. Looker—Mr. Hunter and Mr. Borthwick are continually employed the whole time.

The CHAIRMAN—A strong point in your favour, I should say, is that you have not the same opportunity now of obtaining the services of an extra man, in the event of your being left with only one engineer, as you had in peace time.

Mr. Looker—That is so, and in view of the present position and the possibility there may be of peace, I would suggest that it would not be prudent to jeopardise a public service by taking this man.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Blackburn)—In the event of Mr. Borthwick going, could you do his work?

Mr. Blackburn—Not entirely, sir. I have to look after the Kowloon works and all the outdoor work is done from the Hongkong office. The outdoor men get to the office at 7 o'clock in the morning. I am on indoor work and it would be very difficult to dovetail the duties.

Mr. ADAMSON—Are you still of the opinion that the Company could do without you, Mr. Blackburn?

Mr. Blackburn—Not entirely.

Mr. ADAMSON—You have modified your view?

Mr. Blackburn—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—What do you mean by "not entirely"? The Company could, or could not, get on without you.

Mr. Blackburn—"They could not do without me unless they could get someone to replace me."

The Tribunal then considered the matter in private, and, subsequently, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Blackburn, said—The Tribunal grants you absolute exemption.

Major MORAN—As regards the case of Mr. Borthwick?

The CHAIRMAN—That does not arise before us at present having regard to the decision of the Tribunal in this case. I may say, however, that your information was considered.

MR. F. W. S. EVANS.

The next case was that of Mr. F. W. S. Evans, of Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor & Co.—Mr. H. W. Looker appeared on behalf of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Evans)—The Tribunal granted you temporary exemption until October 12th, in order that you might make arrangements. That was done after considering the very full statement submitted by your solicitors. It was suggested that Mr. Swan, who is over-age and at present in Penang and is proposing to retire shortly and leave the East, should come to Hongkong and take your place, but this, your solicitor stated, Mr. Swan declined to do as he is sick and has been a good many years in a tropical climate. Since then your solicitors have written to the Tribunal that an invalided army officer was engaged in Singapore to replace you but, unfortunately, this arrangement fell through. On September 20th your solicitors forwarded a memorandum to the Tribunal showing the efforts your firm has made—which I think I may say have been fully recognised—to replace you so as to enable you to go on active service. This memorandum states that another gentleman is now on his way out from England to take over from you and a request for the continuation of your exemption is made in order to enable you

to introduce the newcomer to the business. That, I believe, shortly speaking, is the history of the position. Your firm's application is merely for further extension.

Mr. Looker—That is so. We have left no stone unturned to find a man. Capt. Butler, who is now on his way out from home, should have gone to Penang but the firm would prefer, as between Penang and Hongkong, that he should come to Hongkong and that the Penang branch be closed. At any rate, they have to make that sacrifice. I do not know how long it will take Captain Butler to grasp the business. It depends, I suppose, upon his aptitude. He seems to have had some experience in the brewing line. We should like to have six months' exemption but if the Tribunal decides to give only three we could come back again and ask for it to be extended further if we find it is not enough. Captain Butler left on September 10th. I do not suppose he will be here for another month and, as ships are very much delayed, he may not arrive until December.

The CHAIRMAN—It is absolutely essential, I suppose, that Mr. Evans should be here on his arrival to give him an insight into the business.

Mr. Looker—He must be.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Evans, said—The Tribunal grants you a further three months' exemption to enable you to introduce Captain Butler into your business.

MR. D. RITCHIE.

The case of Mr. D. Ritchie, of the International Banking Corporation, was the next considered.—Mr. Hogg, the manager of the bank, attended and remarked that Mr. Ritchie was not appearing.

The CHAIRMAN—We would prefer that he did.

Mr. Hogg—He is very busy at present.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Ritchie was granted three months' exemption. Your pre-war staff was eight. That was reduced to six, and, owing to Mr. Reid being permitted by the Tribunal to leave, it was further reduced to five. The decision to grant Mr. Ritchie three months' temporary exemption was arrived at after the careful consideration of the papers before the Tribunal. Since then you, Mr. Hogg, on behalf of your Corporation, have addressed a letter to the Tribunal, in which you state that you have received instructions from your Head Office to apply for the exemption of Mr. Ritchie. Your General Manager writes that there seems to be no other course open to you as it is impossible to send a man to replace him because the Head Office has been losing men through the enforcement of the draft or through their going to England to enlist. It is pointed out that the International Banking Corporation, in its Eastern Agencies, is affiliated to the National City Bank of New York which institution, since the beginning of the war, has been associated with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., in various loans, and acts as Fiscal Agents for the Government of France. In your letter you also point out that in your opinion it would be inequitable if a pre-war staff of eight, now reduced to five, was further reduced to four whilst the Chartered Bank with a pre-war staff of nine was allowed to retain seven men and the Mercantile Bank is unable to reduce its staff at all. Moreover, you say Mr. Ritchie could not be replaced by outside assistance.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing, this representation to the Tribunal is based, I understand, on the communications received from New York.

Mr. Hogg—Entirely.

The CHAIRMAN—I suppose you say that the opportunities which it might have been thought existed previously of obtaining a substitute in New York are limited now by the fact that their people are going to fight.

Mr. Hogg—Members of our Eastern American staff are not exactly exempted but they have been put into such a low class that it is unlikely they will ever be called up. Before that decision was arrived at, however, several of our men registered and these men are being called up. A certain amount of red-tape has to be got over before those men can be sent back and our office is not insisting upon having them sent back if they can be spared.

The CHAIRMAN—Three men have already gone from Hongkong!

Mr. Hogg—Five, including Mr. Reid; four men to fight and one more to do war work.

The CHAIRMAN—Have any of them been replaced?

Mr. Hogg—Two.

The CHAIRMAN—What is your total strength?

Mr. Hogg—Five at present. I am under medical orders to go away but I cannot go. I have been trying to get away for three months.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't suppose you put your need of going away forward in order to show the necessity of retaining Mr. Ritchie?

Mr. Hogg—No. It is nothing to do with Mr. Ritchie. It shows the impossibility of doing without another man.

Major MORAN—How many Americans are in your office here?

Mr. Hogg—Two Americans.

Major MORAN—If the orders are for them to go they will have to go.

Mr. Hogg—There are no orders. They have not registered.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you know whether Mr. Ritchie desires to go or not? I think he should have been here. I do not know the custom of the Tribunal but I personally am strongly of the opinion that he should be attended. This Tribunal is discharging a public duty and I think applicants ought, out of pure courtesy, to attend.

Mr. Hogg—He received a notice that he need not attend and he is doing two men's work.

Mr. DYER BALL asked permission to make a statement and said a notice had been sent to Mr. Hogg warning him that the case was to be heard, "telling him the time when it would come on and asking him to inform Mr. Ritchie that he could attend if he so desired."

The CHAIRMAN—Can you say whether Mr. Ritchie wishes to go?

Mr. Hogg—He does not seem to care whether he goes or not. He did not put his name forward as Mr. Reid did.

The CHAIRMAN announced that he would like Mr. Ritchie to be present and the case was consequently adjourned for a time in order that a message might be sent asking him to attend.

When, subsequently, Mr. Ritchie put in an appearance, he stated, in answer to the Chairman's query, that he had no objection whatever to going.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you consider you can, at the present time, be spared?

Mr. Ritchie—Not at the present time, with our present staff. We are busy just now.

The CHAIRMAN—How long have you been here?

Mr. Ritchie—Three and a half years in the International Bank; six years in the East.

The CHAIRMAN—You have had some previous military training?

Mr. Ritchie—Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON—When you say you are busy just now do you mean you are exceptionally busy just now?

Mr. Ritchie—Not exceptionally busy. We have been busy ever since the staff was reduced to five. One man is sick and the work has fallen behind.

In reply to Mr. Lang, Mr. Hogg said he thought it was impossible to get a man from the bank's branch in Manila.

The CHAIRMAN—You spoke of the Mercantile Bank just now. What is their staff?

Mr. Hogg—Three.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman, addressing Mr. Ritchie, said—The decision of the Tribunal is that you be enrolled.

MR. A. E. SCOTT.

The case of Mr. A. E. Scott (Schulz) of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews was next considered.—The firm was represented by Mr. H. W. Looker. Mr. A. E. Lowe was also present.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Scott)—The decision of the Tribunal was that you be enrolled with exemption until October 12th. At that time you personally asked for one month's exemption in order to fix up your private affairs. As far as you are concerned, therefore, you are perfectly prepared to go. Since then a letter has been received from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston pointing out that the firm's arrangements have been upset by Mr. Williams' return being delayed until December 8th, owing to the steamers being requisitioned. While in England, the letter continues, Mr. Williams tried to obtain a chartered accountant but was unsuccessful. It also points out that you yourself are largely engaged on the Indo-China Steam Navigation accounts for the Admiralty. These accounts are very complicated. The 1917 accounts have not yet been completed and the 1918 accounts have to be commenced next month. You are the only qualified senior clerk and it is not possible for either Mr. Lowe or Mr. Williams to give the time necessary for the auditing of these accounts. During the last nine months you have spent 787 hours upon them. The firm say the work cannot be done if you are taken away and ask for your total exemption.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Looker)—You do not merely ask for exemption until Mr. Williams' return?

Mr. Looker—No. The great bulk of the auditing work commenced at the beginning of the year. About 90 of the most important firms here have their accounts audited by Mr. Lowe or Mr. Williams. There is a great deal of other work to do and it is quite impossible for Mr. Lowe and Mr. Williams to give the necessary attention to such work and do the auditing of the Indo-China accounts. Mr. Scott has spent his time very largely on those accounts. Under the Admiralty control all sorts of points are raised and the accounts are extremely complicated and take a tremendous time.

The CHAIRMAN—Nothing was said about the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s accounts and all this tremendous work which has been put on Mr. Scott when the matter was first before the Tribunal.

It was pointed out that the matter was raised in the correspondence.

Mr. LANG—It was intimated that Mr. Scott might have to go to Shanghai to take over Government work.

The CHAIRMAN—There was also a suggestion that if Mr. Scott was taken he might be put in Government work at Home, but it was pointed out that that had nothing to do with this Tribunal.

Mr. LOOKER—It is a matter for the Tribunal to this extent. If a man is doing work here on the Indo-China accounts, which work is done for the Admiralty, there is no object in sending him home to do Government work there.

The CHAIRMAN—What period of exemption would be sufficient?

Mr. LOOKER—That depends on the 1918 accounts. Judging by present experience they will not be finished until somewhere near the end of 1919.

The CHAIRMAN—I hope there will be no necessity for anyone to go then.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lowe)—Do you think there is a possibility of releasing Mr. Scott after six months?

Mr. LOWE—I cannot say. The work in the Colony is increasing every day.

Mr. ADAMSON—What do you think about it Mr. Scott?

Mr. SCOTT—I do not think it is possible to relieve me, at any rate until Mr. Williams came back.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Lowe)—Have any of your firm gone to fight?

Mr. LOWE—One junior from Hongkong. One senior man went home and is now an assistant secretary to the Minister of Munitions. Five or six have gone from Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you had any communication from the Admiralty with regard to this gentleman, saying that the Admiralty requires his services here.

Mr. LOWE—No. The arrangements for the auditing were made with the Company.

Major MORGAN—Mr. Scott's 757 hours on the Indo-China accounts, for a period of nine months, works out at a little over eight hours a day. I claim non-exemption, with perhaps temporary exemption until Mr. Williams returns.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. Scott would be granted a further three months' exemption to give time to Mr. Williams to return.

MR. E. W. WHITE.

The case of Mr. E. W. White, of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., was next heard. Mr. Lewis appeared for the Company. Mr. Holt, the Secretary, was also present.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. White)—On the last occasion you were given three months' exemption. Since that time a letter has been addressed to the Tribunal pointing out the valuable work done in connection with fitting out ships, by the department of which you have charge. Mention is made of the fact that no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the materials from England in order to show that the Home Government appreciates the necessity of maintaining local trade. The firm point out that they have been unable to find a man to replace you, in spite of every effort, and point out that you are a married man with two children, are 38 years of age and have been 15 years resident in the Colony. Regarding the business carried out by your department the firm states that if you are taken there will be no-one to supervise the work and the shipping companies will be limited to the service of one European Company for fitting out their vessels.

Mr. LEWIS—There are no other facts which need be put before the Tribunal except perhaps that since that letter was taken for completely furnishing a European house in the Colony. The contract requires European supervision and it was given to Messrs. Powell, Ltd., because it was known it would be carried out under such supervision. Messrs. Powell consider it absolutely essential that they should have a European in charge of this department. They have made constant enquiries and have not been able to find anyone to replace Mr. White. In the garrison they found a man who had been a draper but he knew absolutely nothing about this class of work. Shipping work forms the largest part but Mr. White's department does house furnishing as well as ship furnishing.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it that the furnishing of these ships is of essential interest to the Colony.

Mr. LEWIS—Yes. The ships built here have to be fitted out.

The CHAIRMAN—Has Mr. White an assistant?

Mr. LEWIS—He had an assistant who was simply a counter assistant. Since Mr. Finch left that assistant has taken over the drapery department.

The CHAIRMAN—What would be the staff in the event of Mr. White being taken?

Mr. LEWIS—Three men besides the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN—The pre-war staff was eight men and three ladies.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. White)—Are you desirous of going yourself?

Mr. WHITE—I do not believe it would be in the interest of the firm. I do not know what they would do if I went away. I do not mind personally.

The CHAIRMAN—If they are prepared to release you, you are quite willing to go.

Mr. WHITE—Quite willing.

Major MORGAN—Mr. White is a cabinet-maker, I believe. I had a communication from a gunner who was a trained man in this very trade which I sent on to Mr. Jenkin. He gave his certificates and everything.

Mr. LEWIS—Cabinet making is not the whole of the business done by Mr. White. He has to get contracts, provide estimates and supervise all the work being done.

Mr. LANG—Have you tried to get anyone from Home?

Mr. LEWIS—The London Agents were communicated with and they said it was impossible to get a man.

Mr. LANG—Other European firms in the Colony have been successful in getting men out from Home recently—upholsterers and cabinet makers.

Mr. LEWIS—Messrs. Powell would be glad to get one. Continuing, Mr. Lewis pointed out again that Mr. White was 35 years old and had been in the Colony for 13 years, without having been to Europe. He had two children and in the event of his being taken he expressed the hope that the Tribunal would deal generously with him as far as providing for his dependents was concerned. Moreover, it was stated that a good many of the men who had gone home, having passed the doctor as fit men here, had been put in a much lower class at home and he asked the Tribunal to consider whether it was worth while sending an expensive soldier to do work which he might be found to be not capable of doing when he got to India.

The CHAIRMAN—He has passed the doctor here.

Mr. LEWIS—I am not for a moment criticising the Medical Officer here, but it is stated that men passed at here have been found to be not fit at home and the question to consider is whether it is worth while, in the circumstances, sending Mr. White considering his age and the long time he has been resident in the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN—They found you a very useful man when you went home.

Mr. LEWIS—I was lucky and I had only been four years in Hongkong.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that Mr. White would be granted total exemption.

MR. N. L. RAILTON.

The case of Mr. N. L. Railton, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was the last considered. The Hon. Mr. David Landale did not adjudicate. Mr. R. Sutherland appeared for the Company.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Railton)—You were granted three months' exemption for private affairs at the meeting of the Tribunal in July last. You yourself did not ask for exemption, but since that time a letter has been received from the firm in which they request a further three months' exemption because of considerable changes which have been made in the work of the shipping department. The firm regrets the necessity of making the application, but points out that you have had five years' training in the inward work of the ocean shipping department, that the R.M.S.P. Company whose outward and inward sailings have been suspended are now re-opening their services, that the first steamer is already on the way out and that these steamers are run for Government account and have a very large consignment of home cargo for this port. Moreover, the firm has now to look after various steamers from the West Coast of America running under American Government control and has been appointed representative of the Ministry of Food in connection with certain shipments of flour from Australia to Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing—I take it that this information now vouchsafed regarding the R.M.S.P. vessels and the appointment under the Ministry of Food was not information in your possession at the previous hearing by the Tribunal.

Mr. SUTHERLAND—No. The R.M.S.P. services were then entirely suspended. The flour shipments have also dropped off since.

The CHAIRMAN—This is entirely new matter. The firm bases its application for an extension of time upon this entirely new matter.

Mr. SUTHERLAND—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Railton)—You are just as anxious to go as ever you were. You place yourself entirely in the hands of the Tribunal.

Mr. RAILTON—Yes.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced: The Tribunal grants the exemption of three months asked for and the members conclude that no further extension will be applied for after the expiration of that period. Is that so?

Mr. SUTHERLAND—It is very difficult for us to make a promise like that. If we make a claim it will be for Government work.

The CHAIRMAN—We rather thought your letter stated the maximum limit asked for.

Mr. SUTHERLAND—On the information we have at the moment regarding Government work that is all we shall require, at any moment we may have other work thrust upon us.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, the Tribunal grants further exemption for three months and hopes it will not be necessary for you to apply again.

This concluded the public business.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN UNAUTHORISED POSTMAN.

A Chinese was charged with bringing letters into the Colony without any stamps being affixed to the envelopes.

Defendants stated that he was ignorant of the laws of the Colony. The letters were tied in a handkerchief.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

"He was so drunk that he had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital," said Inspector Sullivan when charging a Chinese with being drunk and disorderly in the public streets.

An Indian constable stated that he noticed defendant in "a huddled condition" in Lower Albert Road. Witness took him to the Police Station and from there to the Hospital.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY AT HUNGHOM.

Four Chinese were charged, on remand, with committing an armed robbery at a money-changer's in Hunghom.

Inspector Brazil prosecuted.

A witness stated that the prisoners entered the shop on the night of Sept. 25th and, after pointing their revolvers at the inmates and threatening to do them bodily harm, stole \$15 from a drawer in the counter. They then decamped, and were seen making their way to the Hill-side. The Police were notified of the matter. Witness identified one of the prisoners in the dock as the man who levelled a revolver at him.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

ALLEGED SALE OF ADULTERATED MILK.

Ying Nam, of 121, Wellington Street, was charged with selling adulterated milk.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for defendant.

Inspector Pearson, of the Sanitary Department, stated that he went to the shop on September 10th and ordered a bottle of milk. He divided the contents into three bottles, one of which he sent to the Public Analyst.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, defendant stated that he did not think that if a bottle were half-filled with milk and kept for some days it would turn to butter.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for evidence of the Public Analyst.

ALLEGED ASSAULT OF A LUKONG.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with assaulting a *lukong* and obstructing him in the performance of his duty.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that the *lukong*, while on duty in Catchick Street, noticed a marine hawker carrying a quantity of iron. Being suspicious he was about to arrest the man when defendant appeared on the scene, and, representing himself to be a member of the Police Reserve, asked for defendant's release. Defendant further ordered his *fukis* to take the iron to his shop. The *lukong* tried to arrest defendant, but his *fukis*, at his instigation, assaulted the *lukong* and tore his uniform. A crowd collected, and the assistance of two soldiers had to be obtained to disperse it.

The defence alleged that complainant entered defendant's shop and asked the price of iron. There was an altercation, and the *lukong* assaulted defendant.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Friday.

"A JAPANESE DEVIL"

A Chinese was charged with stealing a chair from a Japanese Restaurant in Wanchai.

Sergeant McWalter informed the Magistrate that several chairs had been stolen from the restaurant, and the managers kept a look-out with the result that defendant was arrested while removing a chair.

A Japanese lady stated that defendant visited her restaurant on Tuesday night and behaved in a very suspicious manner. She ordered her "boys" to watch his movements, and they arrested him when he took the chair out of the door.

Defendant stated that he was admiring the palm-pots, which were placed round the door, when he was falsely accused. Defendant described the Japanese who arrested him as *Yai-pin kwai* (Japanese devils).

Mr. Wolfe warned defendant against using such terms, stating that instead of referring to the Japanese witness as "devil" he should call himself one.

He sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour on the charge of theft, and under the Magistrate's Ordinance fined him \$5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour for using abusive language before a Magistrate.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Chan Hart, manager of Messrs. Sincere Company, was charged with selling adulterated milk.

Mr. Lewis, who represented the Company, contended that the Company sold the milk in the same condition as they received it from the Dairy Farm, who guaranteed the contents of the sealed bottles. His clients had sent milk for analysis, and the Public Analyst had submitted a totally different analysis from that given in the case of the bottle sent by the Inspector. The solids in the sample reached the total required by the department.

Inspector Pearson stated that he went to Sincere's roof garden on September 10th and ordered a bottle of milk, which was given to him. The seal, which showed that the milk was sold by the Dairy Farm, was broken, and witness informed the manager. Witness sent the contents of the bottle for analysis.

Mr. A. Gibson, of the Sanitary Department, who was watching the case, was asked by the Magistrate whether he wished to call further evidence. The defendants contended that the milk sold on their premises was good, and that the seals were not broken. Their statement was substantiated by the report of the Public Analyst, who stated that the requisite number of solids was contained in the milk.

Mr. Gibson replied that, in the circumstances, there was no course open to him but to withdraw the summons.

Mr. Wood accordingly dismissed the case.

FATAL TRUCK ACCIDENT.

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, with manslaughter.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defendants.

The prosecution alleged that the defendants were driving a truck along Des Vœux Road on September 29th and ran over a little girl, aged 8 years, who was killed.

Inspector MacDonald stated that the truck was being driven along tram-lines and it swerved just opposite where the deceased and another girl were standing. Three men were in charge of it, and the pull rope of the truck knocked the little girl down, and she was then run over by the near side front wheel. There was no tram-car passing at the side of the truck at the time. One of the witnesses would state that in his opinion the truck men were running, thereby exceeding the speed limit of four miles an hour.

Mr. Shenton informed the Magistrate that he understood the Police were satisfied that it was an accident and were willing to withdraw the charge of manslaughter against his clients, who had arranged to pay \$100 compensation to the father of the deceased if the Magistrate approved. He had seen the Captain Superintendent of Police, who was of the opinion that a Coroner's enquiry would meet the case, subject to the Magistrate's inclination in the matter.

The Magistrate: I think there is sufficient evidence to go on with the charge. In any case, if I find there is no evidence against the defendants I will discharge them. They are already out on bail. I will take the case as one to be committed if there is evidence against the defendants. You are not prepared to withdraw the charge, Inspector MacDonald?

Inspector MacDonald: No.

Mr. Shenton: I may say that we entirely deny any negligence. We were considering the question of compensation, but if the case is to be proceeded with we will not pay it.

The Magistrate remarked that, when the case first came up for hearing, he was under the impression that there was a tram-car on the same side of the road as the truck; and that the accident was inevitable, and not due to negligence. He now thought there was negligence on the part of the driver and, in the circumstances, he had no alternative but to hear the evidence. He remanded the case till Monday next.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The following articles, packed in five cases, were dispatched by the above Society, yesterday, to the War Charities Store Committee:—11 quilts, 11 pillows, 108 pairs bed socks, 78 mufflers, 13 pieces clothing, 11 ties, 3 pairs mittens, 11 collars, 42 pairs stretch boots, 45 sweaters, 4 floor cloths, 44 vests, 179 suits pyjamas, 100 pairs slippers, 27 meat covers, 250 eye and ear bandages, 38 milk covers, 1,158 roller bandages, and a quantity of reading matter.

In addition, the following articles were given to local men who have left the Colony recently for active service:—12 sweaters, 12 mufflers, 2 pairs socks, 17 suits pyjamas, 9 vests.

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BRITISH (of pure Scottish descent), with long clerical experience in Office of Public Works Companies and having full practical and theoretical training in Engineering, desiring employment in Mercantile or other office, willing to try any class of work where prospects are good. First-class references as to character, etc.

Apply— Box 3477, Office of "Daily Press" [2477]

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SECOND-HAND of new copy of Herald's "China Treaties".

Apply to— Box No. 3479, Office of "Daily Press" [2479]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kuntford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2480]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. THOMAS, F. E. HANSEN in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

on TUESDAY,

the 15th day of October, 1918, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being SHAIKUN MARINE LOT No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two godowns one with cooling quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

A RESERVED PRICE OF \$125,000 HAS BEEN FIXED.

The Property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years from August, 1890. The Current Rent is \$440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DRACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer. [2481]

"ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD."

AGENTS:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DJEMBER"

having arrived from Kobe. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being loaded at 11 a.m. in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., wharves and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be made for the Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 10th October, will be subject to rest.

A claim against the steamer may be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th October, or thereafter if not covered.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th October, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1918. [2482]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) 4th, SATURDAY 5th October. Commencing on THURSDAY 3rd October, at 4.30 P.M., and on SATURDAY, at 3.30 P.M.

Admission Members 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Non-Members \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.

Ladies 50 Cents each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Sailors, Soldiers, and Children 25 Cents each day.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE ON SATURDAY.

N.B.—Sailors, Soldiers, and Boys' Handicap events will be postponed. [2483]

LOST.

LARGE WHITE BULL TERRIER, long tail, ears slightly coloured brown, brown spot on back; Collar No. 683.

Finder kindly communicate with

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[2484]

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Telephone 407.

Manager ... D. M. GOODALL. [2478]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 220 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. [2471]

Hongkong, 1st October, 1918.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. [2444]

Hongkong, 20th September, 1918.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 6, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September, 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 30th day of September, 1918.

By Order of the Directors, JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [2446]

Hongkong, 29th September, 1918.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Noon on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th of October, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. [2469]

Hongkong, 29th September, 1918.

INTIMATION



A Gift that will be remembered

all the year round.

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CELESTIAL

WATERWAYS

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You cannot imagine any more

acceptable gift for friends

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Price \$2.50

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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[18]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 3RD OCTOBER, 1918

TURKEY.

THE war news becomes more cheering day by day. As was to be expected, the weaker nations bound in the Teutonic

alliance are beginning to experience the "breaking up" process first. With the

surrender of Bulgaria, the early entry of the Allies into the little strip of territory

known as "Turkey in Europe" is certain, and this, combined with the

operations in progress in Palestine and Mesopotamia, leads to the conclusion

that the days of Turkey, whether in Europe or in Asia, are numbered.

Practically the whole of Palestine is now in British hands, and the Mesopotamia

expedition is forging its way along the valley of the Euphrates so that, when

the two forces unite, the Turkish armies, or what remains of them, should be

confined to Asia Minor. Nobody in the lands delivered from their rule will regret

the departure of the Turks, for they have always oppressed, and never attempted to

benefit, those whom they have governed. Their shameful treatment of the Armenians

has for years excited the horror and indignation of all right-thinking

people, and there is no doubt that, but for international jealousies, they would

have been driven "bag-and-baggage" out of Europe long ago. The Balkans

War of 1912 shattered Turkey's claim to any European standing at all, and

revealed to the world that in Europe the Turks were absolute aliens, despite their

centuries of occupation. The present war has shown that, even in Asia, the Turk

has no inalienable right to the lands beneath his sway. To say this is not

to deny the right of conquest of a stronger and more highly civilized race

over a weaker and more barbaric people. The earth and its resources have been

made for the use of mankind, and the nation which best uses these resources for

the benefit of mankind has the strongest

title to the land. Turkey has experimented as an Imperial Power since the Middle

Ages; only to find that now, after nearly five hundred years, she is still an alien

within her own empire. Civilization and empire must go together. Empire

is not the mere militarisation of the lands conquered, though the sword may

be its foundation. Empire means law, science, industry, commerce, literature

and the arts, obedience to the precepts of religion. In how many of these

spheres has Turkey justified herself? The greatness of a nation does not

consist in the simulation of civilization, but in the fruits of its culture and commerce. Judged by this

standard the boasted "Turkish civilization" has been an utter failure. All

things considered, Turkey has been, and is, the only politically important nation

lacking in the fundamental qualities of nationhood yet subsisting in spite of

these shortcomings by the power of the sword. The heyday of Turkish military

success was almost contemporaneous with the rise of Spain into political power,

and its natural decline, also, dates from about the same time as that of Spain.

Just as Spain retained a great colonial empire even after she had ceased to exist

as a great world-power, so, also, Turkey continued to maintain a precarious

hold upon her possessions, never extending, but, on the contrary, gradually contracting her boundaries. But

for the support accorded her by the great European Powers for their own

purposes, it is certain that the Ottoman Empire would have ceased to exist, for

the military prowess of Turkey's neighbors was generally more than a match

for her in battle. Within the last few years German political and military

influence has given Turkey new, but artificial, life. German and Turk alike have

exalted the sword above the emblems of peace. To the Turk this is inevitable,

for the sword has ever been his standard of civilization. That standard, however,

will not be tolerated in the Twentieth Century. The Turk is not fit to hold

empire. The success of British arms against the Turks foreshadows not merely

the overthrow of one of the Quadruplex; it promises the end of a false civilization,

the freedom of enslaved peoples to assert their own ideals, and the spread of the

spirit of progress.

Mr. A. S. Mackiehan, A.M.I.C.E., has left the Government service to join the

staff of Messrs. Leigh & Orange.

In connection with the local celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Republic of Portugal there will be a street sale of

flags by young ladies on October 5th, under the auspices of the Club de Regenero Committee.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledged with thanks the following

donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

W. On Guild, \$100; Mr. Chow Hing, \$50; Mr. Ma Ying Pui, \$50.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony

for the week ended September 28th:—

Cerebro-spinal fever, 1 (1 death); bubonic plague, 1 (1 death); diphtheria;

1 (British); enteric fever, 3 (3 deaths); puerperal fever, 1 (1 death). No cases

were reported on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Algar E. Carleton, who have been residents of Hongkong for the

past eight years, left for Batavia, Java, on Tuesday, as stated in our issue of

yesterday. Mr. Carleton served as Vice-Consul in the Consulate-General of the

United States at Hongkong, being advanced later to the rank of Consul

General. He is to take up similar work in the Consulate at Batavia, assisting

the Consul, Mr. John F. Jewell, with important war regulation work now

required there.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 4.

Already acknowledged \$ 880.00

Gymkhana Club 383.50

\$1,263.50

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila

Observatory:— 11 a.m., Oct. 2nd.

Typhoon in about 127deg. Long; E. and 18deg. Lat. N., almost stationary.

TIMBER LOST THROUGH TYPHOON IN HONAM.

ACTION IN THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

The Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. Gompertz) heard an action, yesterday, in which the Chop Tai Shing, timber

merchants, of Hongkong, claimed the sum of \$158.50 from Ng Wah Po, a Chinese

junk-master, being the value of 95 large logs of timber, which the defendant was

alleged to have lost during the transport of a consignment of timber from Canton

to Hongkong between August 10th and 15th.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bowley asked leave to amend his claim to show that Kan San Yat, trading as Chop Tai Shing, was the plaintiff, and

not the Chop itself. Kan San Yat was an individual, trading as Chop Tai Shing.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that it had been ruled by Mr. Justice Wise that where a claim was amended, in a manner similar to that requested by Mr.

Bowley, the defendant was entitled to all costs of the action up to the time of the amendment.

His Lordship agreed that the defendant was so entitled, adding that Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith would have dismissed

the action in the event of such an application, and the plaintiff would have

had to commence another action.

Mr. Bowley submitted that it would be hard on the plaintiff to pay all the

costs of the action up to the present time.

His Lordship pointed out that if the action were dismissed, as it would have

been by Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, the plaintiff would have had to pay the

defendants the whole costs of action, and commence another action.

Mr. Bowley thought his client should not be asked to pay the costs of the action preparatory to the trial.

His Lordship observed that the position was quite legal. If Mr. Justice Wise or Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith had

heard his application, he would have been in the same position.

Mr. Bowley contended that the amendment of the claim made no difference whatever to the defendant; it was purely a technical point.

His Lordship agreed that it was only a technical point.

Mr. Bowley asked his Lordship to fix a reasonable figure which the plaintiff

should be taxed, as the costs of the amendment.

His Lordship asked what figure Mr. Bowley would suggest.

Mr. Bowley suggested \$10, but, after further discussion his Lordship decided

that the plaintiff should pay \$15 as costs of the amendment.

Mr. Gardiner said that the defence had filed a counter-claim for freight. The

defence was that, as a common carrier, the defendant was not liable for loss

sustained through an act of God. The defendant admitted taking charge of the

consignment of the logs, but a quantity transported had been lost owing to a

strong wind at Honam and the defence submitted that this being an act

of God they were not liable for the loss so occasioned.

His Lordship observed that the plaintiff was simply making a claim for the

loss incurred by him. He asked if the cargo was insured.

Mr. Gardiner replied in the negative. Mr. Bowley said that, as the defendant

had stated that the cargo was loaded in his junk, the

THE WAR.

SPLENDID ALLIED PROGRESS IN FLANDERS:

ENEMY'S HOLD IN FRANCE THREATENED.

BULGARIA SIGNS AN UNCONDITIONAL ARMISTICE:

IMMEDIATE DEMOBILISATION OF TROOPS DEMANDED.

10,000 TURKISH TROOPS SURRENDER.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

BATTLE RESUMED WITH GREAT VIGOUR.

LONDON, October 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, says:—

The battle on the St. Quentin—Cambrai front was resumed to-day in howling wind and slashing rain.

The enemy brought up fresh reserves and is resisting desperately, chiefly with machine guns.

Owing to the serious consequences of our attack the Canadians, to the north-west of Cambrai, attacking along the railway, progressed through knee-deep slush, but a counter-attack drove them back.

Later the Canadians re-attacked and carried the line well to the north-east of Cambrai.

The Australians eulogise the performance of the Forty-Sixth Division. After swimming and crossing the canal by ferry yesterday they subsequently took over 4,000 prisoners—a unique record.

WHERE WILL THE ENEMY STABILISE FOR WINTER? The Australians say that the way the Leicestershire and Derbyshire lads went through and around the bewildered enemy was the finest performance they had seen in the whole war.

As regards the pending enemy retirement between the Scarpe and the Oise it appears that the Germans have no strong organised defences to fall back upon. It is difficult to indicate where the enemy line will stabilise for the winter—if indeed it does stabilise.

ALLIES CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 1st.

A Belgian *communiqué* states:—In spite of the downpour the Allies continued to advance on the whole front and carried Amersvelde, St. Aden and Oostnieuw-Kerke. They crossed Zannen-Roulers, and the Roulers—Menin road at several points. Considerable booty, including dumps and railway material, was captured.

EARLIER CABLES.

PROGRESS ON ST. QUENTIN—CAMBRAI FRONT.

LONDON, September 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—In spite of the weather and strong resistance, we made important progress on the St. Quentin—Cambrai battle-front.

The First Division south of Bell Engise resumed its attack this morning and gained the high ground about Thoregny, captured the village and the east end of the Canal Tunnel at Le Troquay taking many prisoners.

Here they joined the Thirty-Second Division who had, during the night, carried the Tunnel defences of the eastern side and captured Le Troquay. Continuing their advance to-day the Thirty-Second Division progressed on the high ground north-east of Le Troquay and east of Nauray.

On the English left the Australians attacked towards the north along the spurs from Nauray to Gouy. They advanced with great determination astride the Hindenburg system, overcame strong resistance, and captured a greater part of the high ground south of Gouy taking a number of prisoners.

HOW GONNELIEU WAS CAPTURED.

Further north the British recaptured Villers-Guislain, also the spur south-east of the village.

Before midday we took Gonnelieu and reached the Scheldt Canal along a front from Vendhuile towards the north.

The New Zealanders cleared the west bank of the Canal as far north as Crevecoeur.

The British, after hard fighting at Rumilly and in the north of the village, established themselves along the Rumilly—Cambrai Road.

North of Cambrai the enemy again resisted, strongly, considerable forces counter-attacking frequently and violently.

In spite of his efforts the Canadians made further progress, taking prisoners and inflicting heavy losses.

In successful minor operations the British, this morning, advanced their line to the west bank of the Lays River, between Neuve Chapelle and Picantia. We also progressed south-west of Fleurbaix.

HOW THE AIRMEN HELPED.

LONDON, September 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—There was much aerial activity yesterday. We brought down 15 balloons on fire. We also brought down 27 aeroplanes, and drove down nine out of control.

Nineteen British machines are missing. One British machine, reported missing on September 28th, has returned.

We dropped 36 tons of bombs on railway stations and junctions.

Night flying was impossible.

INTENSELY DRAMATIC POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday morning, states:—The Belgians and our Second Army are progressing splendidly in Flanders, where the situation has become fraught with intensely dramatic possibilities.

The Germans received some reinforcements in the shape of two tired divisions withdrawn from the Somme fighting on September 25th.

Consequently the resistance has stiffened somewhat, but it is nowhere sufficiently formidable to arrest the general advance.

The Belgians got into Dixmude by a smart flanking movement and swiftly went through the town in spite of street fighting. A large party of the enemy held out obstinately in the Hotel de Ville but eventually all were killed or captured.

BELGIANS PAYING OFF OLD SCORES.

King Albert's troops are fighting with a vehemence born of their many tragic wrongs. The Germans oppose them as having the worst time. One German regiment, the Hundredth Infantry, which participated in the sacking of Dinant in the early days of the war, was identified and the Belgians hailed with glee the chance of paying off some of the score.

An entire battery of 150 mm. howitzers was captured in Houthulst Forest. Commenting on the fighting on the St. Quentin—Cambrai front, Reuter's Correspondent says:—Although the enemy fought stubbornly, many of his men showed the same disposition, we are now everywhere finding, to surrender on slight provocation.

ALLIES TWO MILES FROM MENIN.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter learns that the British and Belgians have captured Cheluvet and reached a point two miles from Menin.

In the Cambrai sector Blecourt has been recaptured.

On the south we crossed the Scheldt and captured Crevecoeur.

FROM VERDUN TO THE SEA.

PARIS, September 30th.

A Havas message says:—

The number of prisoners taken by the Allies in the main battles on all fronts during last week is, officially, 110,500.

A great battle is now raging on the Western Front from Verdun to the sea.

The Germans are being steadily pushed back as they have never been pushed back before on such an extensive front. The defeat of the Germans and their Allies is developing.

The Belgians have taken Dixmude and Paschendale. The enemy is completely defeated along the Flanders Ridge.

The Americans are storming the Hindenburg Line north of St. Quentin, and are forcing the enemy back in the Argonne. The American Army faces the most decisive tests it has yet encountered.

ST. QUENTIN RAILWAY THREATENED.

LONDON, September 30th.

In Flanders the Belgians captured Merchem, east of Dixmude, and are fighting on the outskirts of St. Aden.

On the south they reached the railway north of Verriquet and thence traversed the Lys as far as Warneton which they captured.

All the suburbs of Cambrai, north-east and west and south-west, were captured and Villers-Guislain was finally regained.

North of St. Quentin we have broken the Hindenburg Line on a front of eight miles and penetrated two miles.

The British are now threatening Busigny, and the St. Quentin railway.

The French threaten St. Quentin—Rebemont line, thus St. Quentin being outflanked on both sides.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S EXISTENCE THREATENED IN FRANCE.

LONDON, October 1st.

1.35 p.m.

The extreme importance of the sector to the east of Argonne, where the Americans are battling against important German forces, is emphasised by Reuter's correspondent with the American Army.

Wiring on September 30th he says that the Germans have no delusions respecting the vital importance of this front.

General Pershing's and General Gouraud's armies threaten the enemy's very existence in France; therefore, the Germans may be expected to fight here as nowhere else, since the break through would compel a retirement on the entire front.

The enemy is rushing up fresh, untired divisions to Argonne, and hurling them headlong into the fight. From the very vigour and urgency of their counter-attacks it is safe to assume that an immediate stoppage of our progress is deemed imperative.

EARLIER CABLES.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH THE AMERICANS OVERCAME.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, describing country in which the Americans are fighting in the Forest of Argonne, says that the extraordinary darkness and density is complicated by difficulties of the ground and ravines, which are so abrupt that it is possible to step upon the tops of trees immediately beneath.

The enemy has for years lived in mansions dug beneath the hill sides with porches of stone leading, on the one hand, to the stone-lined trenches and, on the other hand, to a series of capacious chambers, papered, floored with mortised timber, furnished with sofas of oak, walnut and mahogany pilfered from the adjoining chateaux and luxuriously lighted with electricity.

Hundreds of miles of wire are woven among the trees, looking like the work of some inconceivable spider. This wire is mostly hidden by weeds.

MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 1st.

A French *communiqué* states:—Between the Ailette and the Aisne we advanced to the east of Ostel.

Italian units, operating north of the Aisne, carried Soupir.

We attacked and made an important advance on a front of 12 kilometres to-day between the Aisne and the Vesle, capturing, in spite of resistance, Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle.

On the north, we reached the outskirts of Maurival and Ventelay.

Sixteen hundred prisoners have been counted up to the present.

The battle on the whole Champagne front continues.

On the left, we flung back the enemy from the village of St. Marie Appy and advanced beyond the village.

FRENCH CAPTURE AURE VILLAGE.

North of the Somme we reached the bend of the national road.

Further east, after violent fighting, we captured the village of Aure, the plateau and the woods in the vicinity.

In the centre we carried Marvaux and progressed to the outskirts of Montnoix.

We enlarged our gains north of Sechaumont and in the region of Bouconville.

ALL POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

LONDON, October 1st.

An American official statement says:—

Between the Meuse and the Aisne we maintained and consolidated our newly captured positions in spite of counter-attacks and heavy gas and artillery bombardments.

ENEMY MUST DRASTICALLY REORGANISE HIS LINES.

LONDON, September 30th.

In Argonne heavy fighting is proceeding.

The French reached Monthois and captured Marvaux.

It is probable that the enemy will shortly drastically reorganise his front, especially the Belgian sector and between the Scarpe and the Oise.

The enemy must shorten his line as the whole front between Rheims and the sea is in a state of fluctuation.

A NEW FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, September 30th.

The French have captured one-half of the Chemin-des-Dames and have launched a new attack between the Vesle and the Aisne. They have progressed roughly to the line from Revillon to Romain and Montigny to the east of Jochery.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH THREE MILES FROM DAMASCUS.

PARIS, October 1st.

The British cavalry are three miles from Damascus.

The French cavalry are advancing on Deyroul.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG TURKISH FORCE SURRENDERS.

A Palestine official message states:—During September 29th the movements towards the North by our Cavalry and armoured troops from the Tiberias-Deraa area continued.

A large Turkish force, including garrisons on the Hedjaz railway, between Amman and Maan, was surrendered at Ziga Station by the enemy Commander.

It is estimated that the force consists of 10,000 men, being part of the Second Army Corps of the Fourth Turkish Army.

ANOTHER TURKISH ARMY DESTROYED.

LONDON, September 30th.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the victory in Palestine had resulted in the almost complete destruction of another Turkish Army, and the capture of 10,000 additional prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PANIC IN RHINE VALLEY TOWNS.

PARIS, September 30th.

A Havas message says:—Panic in the Rhine Valley is increasing. Owing to the number of air raids Coblenz is almost completely destroyed and Frankfurt greatly damaged.

The Mayor of Frankfurt said that he had petitioned the Government that Germany should renounce submarine warfare in the Mediterranean if the Entente is willing to cease air raids.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CAVALRY ENTER USKUB.

AN AUSTRIAN EVACUATION.

LONDON, October 1st.

An Austrian *communiqué* states:—Owing to the situation on the Bulgarian front we evacuated, after local engagements, a strip of territory immediately west of Lake Ochrida.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 1st.

A French eastern *communiqué* states:—The Allies continued to pursue the enemy rearguards towards Kicevo.

We advanced north of Ochrida and reached the Elbasan road, west of Lake Ochrida.

The French cavalry entered Uskub.

The Serbians, supported by the French and Greeks, continued to advance on Kumanovo, Etripalanka and Djumajia.

In the east the British and Greek divisions advanced in the direction of Pechovo and Petric.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

Reviewing the fortnight's victorious operations the *communiqué* points out that the armistice was signed in Salonika at 11 p.m. on September 29th.

The offensive began on September 15th with only two French and one Serbian division against the mountain barrier from Vitenik to Sokol. Through this breach, which was being gradually enlarged, the Serbian Armies, supported by French and Greek detachments, poured unceasingly, in spite of the exceptional difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance, towards the principal objectives in the region of Kavadar and Demirkapu.

Our objectives were reached on September 22nd, when we simultaneously cut the line of communications of the first Bulgarian army, operating on the Vardar, and the second German and Bulgarian army north of Monastir. In this operation all the Allied forces rivalled each other in endurance, courage and self-sacrifice.

The British and Greek divisions, after a desperate struggle, carried, on September 18th, the enemy positions near Lake Doiran, and held up big enemy forces here.

From September 21st onwards the Italian, Greek and French of the Monastir army participated in the operations.

DAILY SUCCESSES.

The general pursuit began on September 22nd and was carried out with the utmost ardour and splendid vigour.

On September 23rd the Serbians crossed the Vardar near Krivolak.

The next day the French cavalry entered Prilep.

On September 25th Istip was carried, likewise the Belashitz mountains.

The British forced the road to Strumitza entering the town on September 26th.

When the Serbians reached Kocani and Velea the French and Italians marched on Kicevo.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS TOO LATE.

On the evening of September 26th the Bulgarians asked for an armistice and announced the dispatch of plenipotentiaries during the course of these operations, which hasty dispatch the German reinforcements were unable to hamper.

The Allies captured a large number of prisoners and immense booty.

Allied aviators took a most active and successful part in the fighting, informing the staff of the movements of the enemy troops and convoys, thus causing confusion and preventing the enemy from escaping our clutches.

LATEST CABLES.

BULGARIA SIGNS OFFICIAL ARMISTICE.

FREE PASSAGE THROUGH BULGARIA FOR ALLIES.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter learns that the Bulgarian armistice operates immediately. It provides for the immediate evacuation of such parts of Greece and Serbia as are in the hands of the enemy; the immediate demobilisation of the Army and the handing over to the Allies of all kinds of transport, boats and railways. Moreover the Allies will control all arms which will be collected in stores. The Allies will have free passage through Bulgaria and will occupy points of strategic importance. This occupation in Bulgaria will be carried out by the British, French or Italian troops, while the Greek districts will be occupied by the Greek troops and the Serbian districts by the Serbians.

The arrangement made is the most complete military surrender of Bulgaria. The results will be very far-reaching. Political questions are deferred to the ultimate general peace conference. It is thus hoped to secure a permanent peace to the Balkans. The Allies can now hold out a better prospect of an ultimate friendly solution of the Balkan problems than by any other scheme.

"THE LAND OF ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES."

LONDON, October 1st.

The Balkans has again upheld its reputation as "the land of endless possibilities"—is the unanimous verdict of the Press.

The bewildering rapidity of the developments makes the situation difficult to follow, but there is no longer any doubt that Bulgaria's surrender means the knocking out of the keystone of the whole edifice of the so-called Central European scheme. The collapse of this scheme will entail the ruin of the grandiose Berlin—Bagdad plans, which were so long dangled before German eyes as compensation for the peoples' sacrifices.

All writers emphasise that the Bulgarian arrangement is a purely military one, dictated by the needs of the present situation. The Allies have no intention of interfering with the domestic affairs of the Bulgarians, who "can keep Tsar Ferdinand if they want him."

TURKEY'S UNEQUIVOCAL ATTITUDE.

There has been hitherto no indication of Turkey's attitude but with the main line from Berlin to Constantinople cut, and the Danube open to the Allies, she is isolated from Germany except by the roundabout and uncertain route via Roumania or Odessa, which may be blocked at any moment.

Moreover, with the Bulgarian railways in their possession the Allies will be able, for the first time, to seriously threaten Constantinople and reach the Black Sea, turning positions in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

Not the smallest effect of Bulgaria's defection is the automatic liberation of two thirds of Serbian territory, while the possession of Uskub gives the Allies a footing on the railway offering access to the heart of old Serbia, striking direct against Austria.

AUSTRIA IN A DILEMMA.

The attitude of Austria arouses considerable speculation. She has hitherto been comparatively safe on the Belgrade front and has been able to concentrate the bulk of her forces in Italy, but with the Uskub threat she is faced with a dilemma. The weakening of the front on the Pave would mean with dead certainty, an Italian onslaught, adding to the confusion.

Austria's peril has been fully recognised in Germany. Already suggestions have been made that the Germans should shorten their front on the west, and evacuate Belgium and France to the line of the Meuse, thus releasing sorely needed divisions to help Austria, and endeavour to seize Bulgaria with the help of General Mackensen's garrison in Roumania. This, however, is regarded as counsel born of despair, experts being of opinion that General Mackensen will have his hands full holding the Danube frontier.

PANIC IN BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

It is not yet known what effect the news of the actual surrender of Bulgaria had in Germany, but judging from the effect of the mere suggestion, it must have been staggering.

The newspapers have been talking of the "breach in the whole fortress" but always with the obvious assumption that Bulgaria will not go to extremes.

The fact that Germany's front is likely to crumble both in the East and the West simultaneously, for the first time in the war, is expected to increase dismay in Berlin, where there was a veritable panic in the Stock Exchange and the inflated war industry stocks slumped heavily.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN GERMANY.

Neutrals report extraordinary spectacles in Berlin and other cities where people are eagerly awaiting developments. The residences of the Bulgarian Representatives and the Austrian Embassy have been surrounded by strong cordons of Police.

The leading industrial organ, the *Dusseldorfer Nachrichten*, violently attacks the Government. It argues that the alliance with Bulgaria was a mistake from the outset, based on the false theory that Britain could be given a death-blow by striking at the Suez Canal.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.

A telegram from Vienna states that Austrian troops have arrived at Sofia.

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, October 1st.

The American Consul-General at Sofia accompanied the Bulgarian Plenipotentiaries to Salonika. He had no instructions to participate in the negotiations and probably acted as an observer.

ROUMANIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

PARIS, September 30th.

M. Jonescu, the Roumanian ex-Minister, in an interview, in regard to Bulgaria's surrender emphasised its importance. He said that even in Roumania the entire nation detested the Central Powers. He foreshadowed that the Roumanian Army would have a fresh opportunity of fighting the common enemy.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN ROUMANIA.

PARIS, October 1st.

General Mackensen is taking vigorous precautionary measures in Roumania owing to the

PRISONERS IN TURKEY. APPALLING DEATH-RATE.

Many of our prisoners in Germany have died, but the vast majority have been kept alive, thanks mainly to the food sent to them from this country. The case in Turkey is very different. More than half the prisoners, both British and Indian, taken by the Turks have died in captivity. The mortality has been heaviest among the garrison of Kut, which surrendered on April 29th, 1918, after a siege of five months. About 1,200 of the sick and wounded were exchanged, but practically every man was an invalid; the daily ration for the last few weeks had been horseflesh and four or five ounces of bread. Khalil Bey, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, realised what would happen if these troops were required to march from Kut into Asia Minor, and telegraphed to Constantinople recommending that they be exchanged on parole. The reply was that "the garrison of Kut are prisoners of war and must be treated as such," and it is not difficult to trace in these words the voice of the Hun. When Khalil Bey communicated the order to General Townshend he assured him that the garrison would be "sincere and most precious guests."

How far was this promise fulfilled? Among British and Indian officers the death-rate has not been very high. The Turks treated them comparatively well, hoping, perhaps, to over-shadow the fate of the rank and file. The latter were called upon to march about 500 miles across the desert to the rail-head at Bas-el-Ain, east of Aleppo. They had no transport, and had to carry on their backs water, blankets, and such miserable food as the Turks provided. The Mesopotamia hot weather was just beginning, and people who knew the country may form some idea of what this meant to troops in the condition of our men. What they suffered will never be fully known. The enemy wisely allowed no British or Indian officer, not even a doctor, to accompany them. But the figures speak. Of 744 men of the Royal Artillery (Regulars) who were taken prisoner in Kut, thirteen have been repatriated, and only 159 of the remaining 731 are believed to be still alive. Of seventy-two men of a Hampshire Territorial battery, only fourteen survive; of 286 men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, only seventy-seven; of 233 men of the Norfolk Regiment, only eight-nine. For the Indian troops, who formed three-quarters of the garrison, precise figures are not available, because few letters came through from those who survive, and the Turks have not recorded even the names of many men who have died in captivity. But Mr. Hope, who represents Lord Newton in the House of Commons, stated on April 23rd that out of 6,338 Indians captured by the Turks (excluding those who have been repatriated), 3,946 are either known to have died or have not been heard of. Last night's statement in Parliament of the number of deaths recorded does not make the return less grave, because Mr. Hope admitted that a large number of British and Indian missing had not been traced. Nearly all of those men were taken in Kut, and there can be little doubt that half the Indian portion of the garrison has perished. It may be doubted whether, short of an actual massacre, any prisoners of war in history have suffered more severely than did the garrison of Kut upon this march.

PRESENT CONDITION DEPLORABLE.

The Turks have also captured about 1,100 British rank-and-file elsewhere in Mesopotamia and in Palestine, and about 300 in Gallipoli. The mortality among these troops also has been heavy, though not so high as among the Kut men. There have been many deaths from typhus, malaria, dysentery, and pneumonia in the different working camps, and Mr. Hope admitted recently that although the mortality has not continued on the scale of two years ago, the present position is deplorable. Some of the rank-and-file are laying a light railway east of Angora, some are working in the Taurus mountains, on the tunnel for the railway, but many are still in Upper Mesopotamia, where the enemy is using them to construct the section of the Baghdad railway west of Mosul. There is overwhelming evidence that all these men are suffering, especially in winter, from insufficient food and clothing. It appears that their rations consist mainly of inferior bread, often made of maize. Sugar is almost unknown, and meat rare. Clothing has been supplied from the Dutch Legation at Constantinople, but its poor quality is bitterly complained of. At one camp the shirts supplied consist of two pocket handkerchiefs sewed together, at others the men are without blankets, and go bare-footed or with their feet wrapped in sackcloth. Parcels from home, which in Germany make such a difference to our men, can be no means depended upon in Turkey. The majority of those despatched do not arrive at all, and those which are delivered are often over a year on the journey.

As to the officers, who are distributed among various towns in Asia Minor, they are supplied with no food, but are compelled to buy everything they require in the local bazaars. Bread costs from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb., butter 20s. to 40s., sugar 20s. to 30s., potatoes 1s., tea 210. The cause of these prices is the depreciation of the Turkish paper money. Anyone fortunate enough to have a gold pound in his possession can get for it six pounds in Turkish notes. Certain allowances, recently increased, are paid by our Government through the Dutch Minister at Constantinople, but they are quite inadequate, and officers have been compelled to draw large sums from home at a ruinous rate of exchange. To remit from England £112 costs about 210 sterling, but the money, being paid in Turkish paper, is worth less than £2 to the prisoner who receives it. Married officers are spending

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES. AN IMPERIAL BUREAU.

At the Imperial War Conference last year it was agreed that it was desirable to take steps to set up an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, which should be charged with the duties of collecting information from the appropriate departments of the Governments concerned and from other sources regarding the mineral resources and metal requirements of the Empire, and of advising from time to time what action, if any, may appear to be desirable to enable such resources to be developed and made available to meet the metal requirements of the Empire. Accordingly a special committee (under the chairmanship of Sir James Stevenson, Bt.) was appointed to examine this proposal and to report upon the duties and administrative responsibilities of the proposed bureau. The committee defined the duties of the bureau as follows:—

To collect, co-ordinate, and disseminate information as to resources, production, treatment, consumption, and requirements of every mineral and metal of economic value.

To ascertain the scope of the existing agencies, with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail.

To devise means whereby the existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks.

To supplement those agencies, if necessary, in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the bureau.

To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof, in order that such resources may be made available for the purposes of Imperial defence or industry.

After consideration of the report of this committee, the Government instructed the Minister of Reconstruction, in consultation with the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India, to take the necessary action to give effect to the recommendations of the Imperial Conference and the findings of the committee. Detailed proposals were accordingly submitted to the Dominion and Indian Governments, who nominated their representatives on the governing body of the bureau, and the general scheme of the bureau has now been finally ratified by the Imperial Conference. The bureau will be incorporated by Royal Charter, and the governing body, which will be under the presidency of the Lord President of the Council, will consist of the following gentlemen:—

Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B. (chairman). Nominated by the Canadian Government. Dr. Willet G. Miller, by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Mr. W. S. Robins, by the Government of New Zealand. Mr. Thomas Hutchinson Hamer, of the High Commissioner's Office, by the Union of South Africa. The Right Hon. W. P. Schreiner, by the Government of Newfoundland. The Right Hon. Lord Morris, by the Government of India. Mr. D. Oldham, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. J. Evans, by the Minister of Reconstruction (in consultation with the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, the Institution of Metals, the Iron and Steel Institute, and the Institute of Mining Engineers). Mr. W. Forster Brown, (Mineral Adviser to H.M. Woods and Forests); Professor H. C. H. Carpenter (President of the Institution of Metals); Dr. F. E. Hatch (member of Mineral Resources Advisory Committee of the Imperial Institute); Sir Lionel Phillips, Bt. (late Director of the Mineral Resources Development Department, Ministry of Munitions); Mr. Edgar Taylor Taylor, (ex-president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy); Mr. Wallace Thornycroft (president of the Institution of Mining Engineers).

the savings of years on keeping them selves alive, and the barest justice demands that our Government compensate them fully, without delay.

WHAT COULD BE DONE.

A committee, called the Prisoners in Turkey Committee, has recently been formed to further the interests of the prisoners who are still alive. Its office is at 25, Chester-square, S.W. 1, and the chairman is Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., who invites communications. Obviously the best thing that we could do for the men would be to get them repatriated. An agreement made at Bern last December for the exchange of invalids was not ratified by the Turks till April, and has not yet been acted upon. Nothing has been done to arrange an exchange of 81 men on the lines of the convention just concluded with Germany. It is hoped that our Government will approach the Ottoman Government without further delay. As we hold about 50,000 Turkish prisoners, it will be necessary for us to offer more than one Turk for every English or Indian soldier.

In the meantime, immediate action is necessary to improve the lot of our men in the coming winter, especially as a bad harvest is feared. Their crying need is for food, clothing, drugs, and medical comforts. The arrangements made up to date for getting parcels to them have failed miserably, and some drastic change of method is necessary. Is it beyond the resources of our diplomacy to arrange with Austria and Bulgaria for supplies to be quickly passed through their territories to Constantinople, and to contrive a means of transporting them from Constantinople to the various camps?—Daily Telegraph.

"NATION OF VALETS AND SLAVES." BEHIND THE SCENES IN THE REICHSTAG.

The Abbe Wetterlé is well known in this country as the bold apologist for self-determination in Alsace-Lorraine. For many years he conducted a Nationalist paper in Alsace. For sixteen years he represented his province in the German Reichstag. He has been imprisoned for his opposition to German rule. Since the war he has been a vigorous and outspoken enemy of Prussianism.

The abbe would not claim that he is an impartial critic of Germany and the Germans. He has, however, first-hand knowledge and a pretty wit, and his book, "Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag" (Hodder and Stoughton, 6s.), is a valuable addition to the swollen shelves of war literature.

For his colleagues in the Reichstag the Abbe Wetterlé has nothing but good-humoured and amused contempt. The members for Alsace and Lorraine are met at the door with humiliation.

The members of the Reichstag enter their palace by a reserved door opening on to the Thiergarten. Above the door was a powerful stone lion, rampant, holding under its left paw a ball on which one could read the words "Elsass-Lothringen."

"150 idiots."

The individual member counts for nothing. The groups make deals with each other and with the Government. Speeches are submitted to the party committee before they are delivered. Opposition is generally theatrical, and through the greater part of the session fewer than a hundred members are in regular attendance. A caustic description of the House was given to the abbe by Herr Müller-Fulda:—

"The Reichstag is composed of three dozen skillful and clever men and three hundred and fifty idiots, who are indifferent to the progress of business. People abroad believe that we possess a national representation. But we have only a handful of operetta conspirators, whom an enlightened stage-manager directs as he thinks fit. With us such big words as Ministerial responsibility, liberty, and democracy have no meaning. We are a nation of valets and slaves."

Everything is foolish verbosity in our parliamentary struggles. The Kaiser once described the Reichstag as "a herd of swine," and the members heared and trembled. Their manners, according to the abbe, are atrocious, and they are amenable to small bribes.

When the end of the session drew near the Chancellor informed the members that if, before leaving, they voted such and such a Bill to which the Government attached special importance, the Reichstag would not be closed but merely adjourned, which meant that during the holidays the members could continue to travel at the expense of the public. Hardly did the majority resist this tempting prospect.

SOME PERSONALITIES.

When we speculate in England on what the Reichstag will do in certain circumstances it will be well for us to recall the Abbe Wetterlé's picture of its impotence.

The character sketches of individual members are delightful. Spahn, the leader of the Centre, is "an ambitious magistrate, given to cringing and begging. When this tall man of insignificant appearance was obliged to contradict the Chancellor or his collaborators there were always tears in his voice."

Erzberger is "a big fellow, with a smart and vulgar face. On seeing him for the first time nobody would guess that this mass of unhealthy-looking fat enveloped a most determined mind."

Von Bulow, the subtle prophet of Pan-Germanism, "easily forgets his promises and breaks his engagements without scruple. Lying, which he always accompanies by a captivating smile, costs him no effort whatever."

Bethmann-Hollweg is "a poor creature, without will power. Picture to yourself a tall, well-made, but thin man, who does not know what to do with his long arms and legs—a man, whose bony, bearded face is without expression, whose eyes, buried in two deep sockets, always have the same anxious look, and whose thick and pendulous lower lip still further accentuates his disconcerting appearance. There you have Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg."—S.D., in Daily Express.

BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In the House of Commons, recently, Lord B. Cecil, in answer to Sir J. J. J. Jordane, said:—As regards the operations of the Mesopotamian Political Administration, very satisfactory progress is being made in redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turkish Government. Under the Turkish Government, primary schools, four municipal State-aided schools, a teachers' training school, and a survey school have been opened; extension classes in agriculture have also been started. The local demand for education is very insistent, and is being met rapidly as the supply of teachers will permit. Large tracts of land hitherto untitled have been brought under the plough through the combined efforts of the people and the Political Administration. Use has been made of mechanical tractors and artillery horses, which have supplemented the ordinary means of cultivation.

The opening up of the country by road, rail, and improved water transport, and the establishment of security on the highways, have resulted in an increase of prices of commodities. The contrast between the improved condition of Mesopotamia and that of the neighbouring country occupied by the Turks, where disorder and famine are chronic, has not failed to impress the population and tribal chiefs. The relations between our troops and the people are excellent, and a spirit of harmony and co-operation prevails. The opinion is frequently expressed that the British people mean well by the Arab race.

THE SUBMARINE'S FATE. INTERESTING ADDRESS BY SIR E. GEDDES.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition of naval photographs organised by the Ministry of Information, at Prince's Galleries, Piccadilly, Sir Eric Geddes, said: "Since I became First Lord of the Admiralty a year ago I have been particularly concerned about the great difficulty which we all feel at the Admiralty in giving to the public some description of the work which is done all day and every day and every night by the Navy, by the Auxiliary Navy, and by the Mercantile Marine. There are difficulties in giving a description of their work, which only we who have to try to tell the public as much as we can are able to realise. The greatest difficulty of all is the difficulty of secrecy. We must not give information to the enemy. That fact hampers us in every way. We feel that the narratives which we are able to give are bald, and they are bald because we really cannot give any more. He felt that the exhibition would supply the want much more fully, because the public would be able to see there the accomplishments of the silent service. There are phases of naval activity which can hardly be portrayed by pictures," he went on. "There is hardly a day when we are not over Heligoland Bight, either over the water, on the water, or under the water. We cannot give you pictures of that. There are days when officers, who take these pictures mostly from the air, are over there attacking German mine-sweepers, on reconnaissance, and taking photographs. These officers and men come back among us, and we meet them in the evening, and hardly realise what they have been through."

FIGHTING EVERY DAY.

"The story of fighting goes on every day. I was sorely tempted before I came here to bring a batch of telegrams lying on my desk this morning. It is a batch similar to that which appears there every morning, showing that the same work is going on by day and night. One of the pictures in the exhibition shows the result of a depth charge. A depth charge is dropped in the wake of a submarine and explodes at the depth at which it has been set. These depth charges are one of the most potent weapons we have against the submarine. Submarine crews are observed by aircraft, who hunt them close in. It is by means of that hunting and these depth charges that the submarine is turned from the hunter to the hunted. (Cheers.)"

Mining before the war was looked upon in the Navy as rather a rat-catcher's job. I think this has changed, and offensive mining is one of the most sought-after employments in the Navy. You will have read in the papers of the great mine barrage across the North Sea. Just think what that means—a barrage stretching from Norway to the north of Scotland. You have heard of the barrage in the Dover Straits and in the Heligoland Bight. These mines are laid by one of the corps d'élite in the Navy. The fastest craft and some of the best men in the navy are now engaged in mine-laying. They go into the Bight at night, and they must be out by daylight. They are light craft who go through the enemy minefields and mine inside them.

"The maintenance of the Dover Patrol is a story in itself. Occasionally the enemy tries to raid it, but gradually the mine is hemming in the submarine, which is being controlled and getting less freedom, and I am glad to say my there are also fewer of them." (Cheers.)

THE REEF FLAG.

"I heard," continued Sir Eric, "an amusing story about our American Allies this morning. As you know, we have American units with the Grand Fleet. They take turn about with us. We are all one Navy up there, and the American admiral came on board the flagship one day and said to Sir David Beatty: 'For the first time I have seen the Royal Standard floating in the Grand Fleet.' 'Oh!' said Sir David, 'Where's that?' 'I passed it just now,' said the admiral. 'Oh, no,' said Beatty, 'it is impossible. It cannot fly, you know.' 'But it is flying,' replied the American admiral, 'look at it over there. There's John Bull on the flag.' Beatty looked. It was a blue bull on a white flag—the flag of the meat boat." (Laughter.)

SUDDEN AIR WARS.

DANGER OF MOBILISATION IN A FEW HOURS.

A vivid picture of the possibilities of the war in the air of the future is given by Mr. John Steel in the National Review.

"The prospect of daylight raids by enormous fleets over half the area of Great Britain is," he writes, "the least we must be prepared to meet in any future war. The mobilisation of modern sea fleets and land armies takes at least a month. The mobilisation of an air fleet could be completed in a day. An aerial fleet, ostensibly built for commercial traffic, is available at very brief notice."

At a given signal the squadrons are mustered at their aerodromes. Standardised bomb-trucks are substituted for the ordinary fittings. Bombs are delivered by motor lorry from the State arsenals. Within a few hours of the mobilisation orders being issued the squadrons are ready to start. They travel at a hundred miles an hour or more. Very possibly no ultimatum is issued, and there is no formal declaration of war.

"They reach the territory of their victim at 9 p.m. one evening, mobilisation having begun at dawn and being executed with profound secrecy. They destroy the arsenals, naval bases, and one or two civilian centres, returning immediately to their own aerodromes to refuel and reload. In the absence of genuinely material defences all nations will presently lie at the mercy of any Power sufficiently unscrupulous to wage aggressive wars in this fashion."

THE TENNIS MATCH.



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Distressed male opponent takes his licking cheerfully and pays up like a man. He now speaks of entering for the next mixed doubles with the lady as his partner.

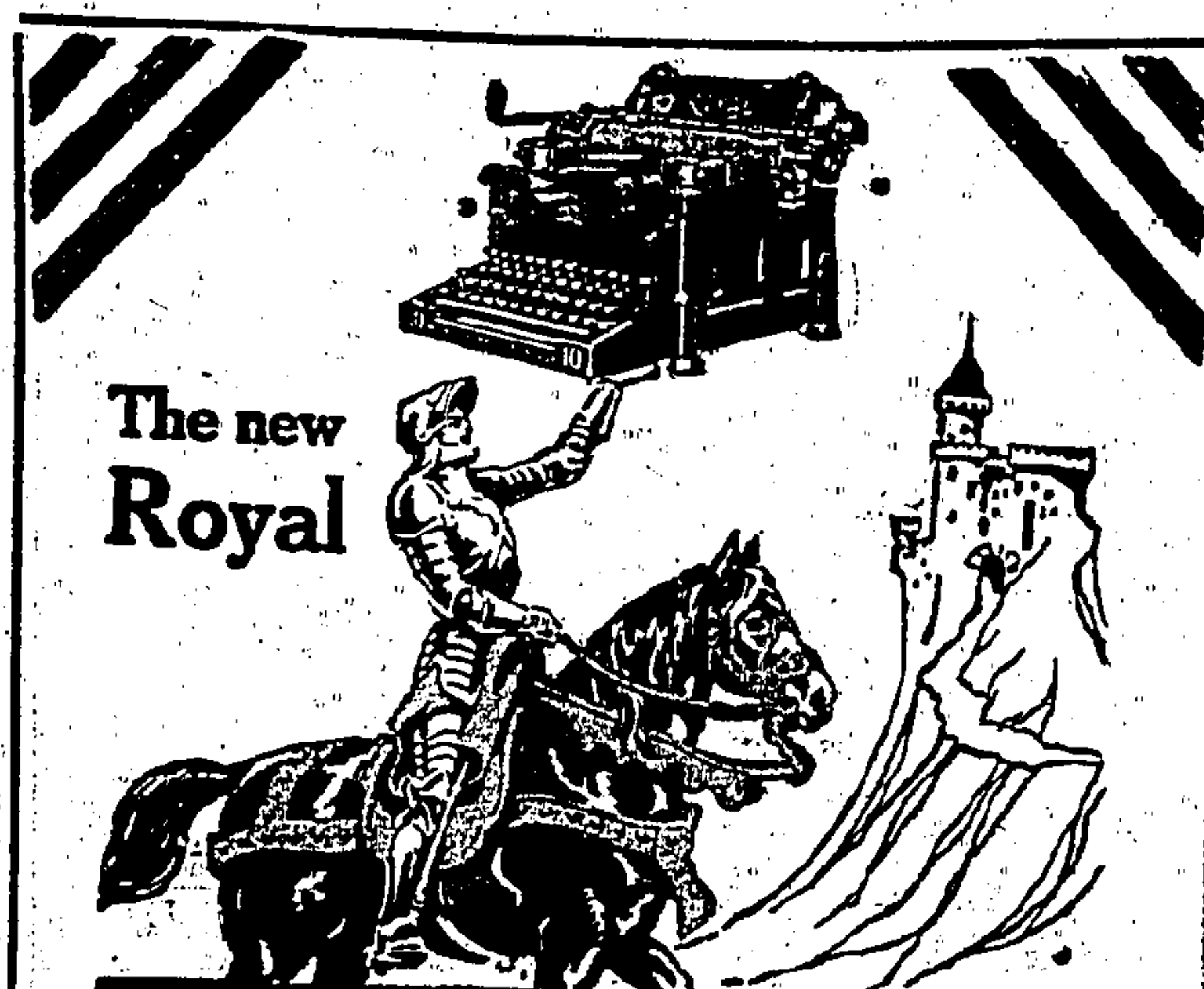
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	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.	
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NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	THURS. 31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 19th Nov.
TENYO MARU	20,000	MON. 25th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,500	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LAM and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 3274 and 3275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" — MONDAY, 31st Oct. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" — SATURDAY, 28th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amoy, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" — SUNDAY, 13th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" — THURSDAY, 10th Oct. at 8 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" — October 24th.
"CHINA" — November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1942.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., CANADA, &c.	...	5th Oct.
Europe, &c.	...	4th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Bangkok, India, and Ceylon	...	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Thursday, 3rd, 2.07 P.M.
Amoy, & Formosa via Keelung	...	Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Friday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	...	Friday, 4th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia	...	Saturday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	...	Monday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	...	Monday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Tuesday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Tuesday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	...	Wednesday, 9th, 9.45 A.M. Registration Letters 10.30 A.M.

* Subscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shaukwok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and Santin...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sammei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	8.00 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	18.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung	18.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wachow	Except Saturdays 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East \$11.00	Minority Directory, cloth cover ... \$1.15
Do. Do. Smaller Edition 7.00	Do. paper cover ... 0.85
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe 8.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory ... 1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1871 1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—A Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt. G. V. Lloyd, with Maps and Illustrations 1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account 0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly, 12 issues, bound ... 7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China Regulations for Railway Construction in China 0.50	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923 2.00
Hongkong Standard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually 5.00	Notes of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874 ... 1.00
Meetings of Naval Gunns and their Subsequent Use with the Lady Smith Relief Column 1.00	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1923 ... 1.00
Wallike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh 1.00	Called Out, or the Chang Wany's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ... 2.00
Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China 0.25	Plan of the West River ... 1.00
Treaty Mark Regulations in China 0.25	" " Victoria ... 1.00
	" " Kowloon ... 0.75
	" " Peak ... 0.75
	" " New Territory ... 0.75
	Power of Attorney Form ... 0.75
	Mail Tables for 1914, on card ... 0.50
	Do. on paper ... 0.50

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 2nd

London—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/6 1/2	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/6 1/2	Credito, at 4 months' sight ... 3/6 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 3/7 1/2	
On Paris—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 459
Credito, at 4 months' sight ... 476	
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 82 1/2
Credito, at 60 days' sight ... 82 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ... nom.	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ... nom.	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, at sight ... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ... 160 1/2	
On Yokohama—On demand ... 160 1/2	On Manila—On demand—Peace ... 165 1/2
On Singapore—On demand ... 149	On Batavia—On demand ... 175 1/2
On Haiphong—On demand ... 11 1/2 p.m.	On Saigon—On demand ... 11 1/2 p.m.
On Bangkok—On demand ... 44 1/2	Sovereigns, Bank's buying Rate ... \$ 5.70 p.
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tole ... \$43.80	BAR SILVER, per oz ... 49 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Sports.

TO-MORROW.

4.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Sports.

Saturday, 5th Oct.—

Noon—Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

3.30 p.m.—V.R.C. Sports.

Tuesday, 8th Oct.—

Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

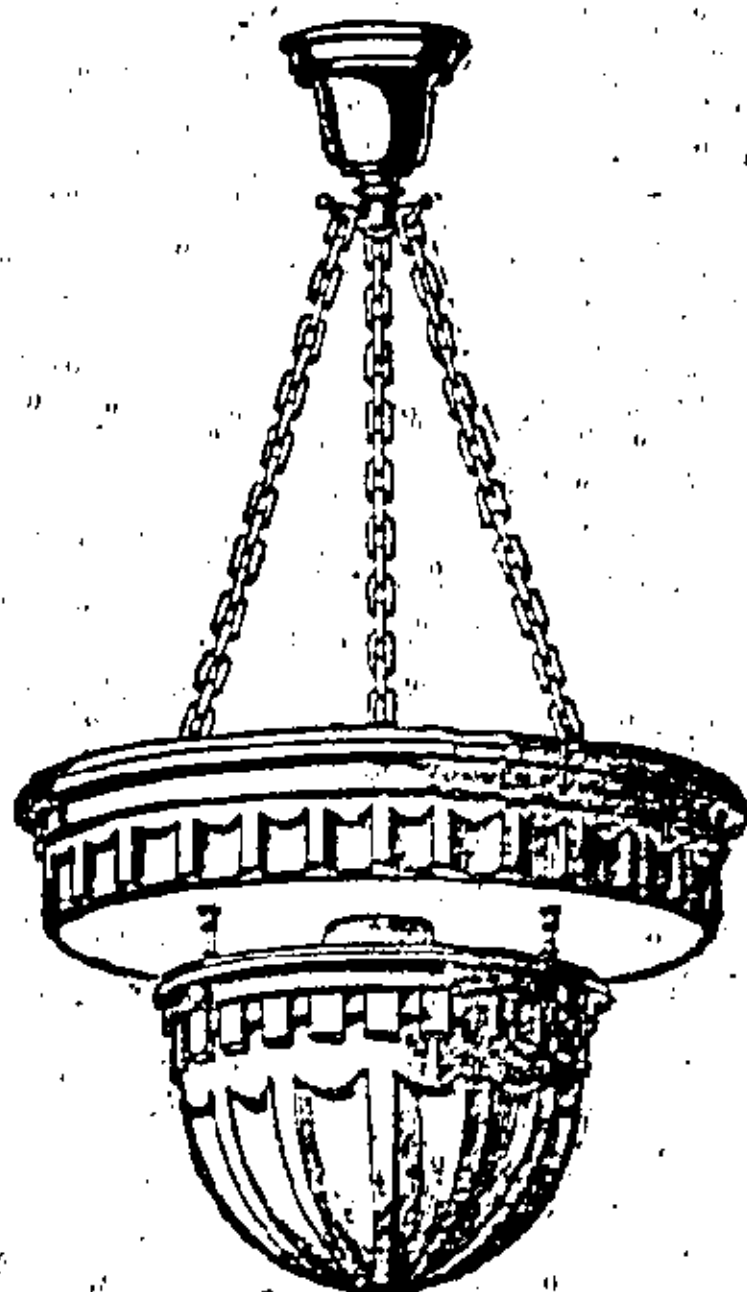
Saturday, 10th Oct.—

Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., General Meeting.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling
light replaces four
or five ordinary
bulbs and gives
a more diffused
light with the



"BRASCOLITE"
FITTING.

The cool season
will soon be on us,
so book your order
in time for an
economical and
cheerful

"MAJESTIC"
RADIATOR.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 45,000,000
PAID UP ... 15,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government
of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: Peking

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Hankow, Haiphong, Yunnanfu

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSITS IN Local Currency and in Gold, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 104, Des Vaux Road, Tel. 2440.

Hongkong 28th September, 1918. 147

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. 110

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager. Hongkong, 18th May, 1917. 141

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 22,500,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA—Hankow, Keelung, Tainan, Shichiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyo, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. 160

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tientsin, Haikow, Hanchow, Weichow, Shaochin, Chiatsin, Lanchi, Huohow, Ningpo, Kaifeng, Changteh, Sinyang, Loh, Chowken, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yihai, Lanchi, Lanchi, Tientsin, Yihai, Hanchow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yihai, Yanchow, Poochow, CHANGCHOW: Kien, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinchow, Antung, Canton, Kuryang, Peking, Kueihai, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH. Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. 1169

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

don Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/6—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. S. B. DODWELL, Esq. W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq. C. S. GUBBY, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE Hon. Mr. K. SHELLIM E. V. D. PARR, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq. Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 3 " " " 12 " 4 " " " " N. J. STABB, Chief Manager Hongkong, 23th August, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gresham Street, London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 662,500
Reserve Fund ... " 650,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. 1877